

MAL

Fast foe to the Plebeians, your voices might
Be curles to yourselves. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
MAL'IGNER. *n. f.* [from *malign*.] One who regards another
with ill will.
Such as these are philosophy's *maligners*, who pronounce
the most generous contemplations, needless unprofitable sub-
tleties. *Glanville's Apology.*
I thought it necessary to justify my character in point of
cleanliness, which some of my *maligners* call in question. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Sarcastical censor.
MAL'IGNITY. *n. f.* [*maliginité*, French.]
1. Malice; maliciousness.
Deeds are done which man might charge aright
On stubborn fate, or undiscerning might,
Had not their guilt the lawless soldiers known,
And made the whole *maliginity* their own. *Tickell.*
2. Contrariety to life; destructive tendency.
Whether any tokens of poison did appear, reports are va-
rious; his physicians discerned an invincible *maliginity* in his
disease. *Hayward.*
No redress could be obtained with any vigour proportion-
able to the *maliginity* of that far-spread disease. *K. Charles.*
3. Evilness of nature.
This shows the high *maliginity* of fraud, that in the natural
course of it tends to the destruction of common life, by de-
stroying trust and mutual confidence. *South's Sermons.*
MAL'IGNLY. *adv.* [from *malign*.] Enviously; with ill will;
mischievously.
Left you think I railly more than teach,
Or praise *maliginity* arts I cannot reach;
Let me for once presume to instruct the times. *Pope.*
MAL'KIN. *n. f.* [from *mal*, of *Mary*, and *kin*, the diminutive
termination.] A kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping
ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dressed up; thence
a dirty wench. *Hammer.*

The kitchen *malikin* pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
MALL. *n. f.* [*malleus*, Lat. a hammer.]
1. A stroke; a blow.
With mighty *mall*,
The monster merciless him made to fall. *Fairy Queen.*
Give that rev'rend head a *mall*. *Hudibras*, p. ii.
Or two, or three, against a wall. *Hudibras*, p. ii.
2. A kind of beater or hammer. [*mail*, French.]
He took a *mall*, and after having hollowed the handle, and
that part which strikes the ball, he enclosed in them several
drugs. *Addison's Spect.* No. 195.
3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.
Moll is, in Islandick, an area or walk spread with shells.
This the beau monde shall from the *mall* survey,
And hail with music its propitious ray. *Pope.*
To *MALL*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or strike with a
mall.
MAL'LARD. *n. f.* [*malart*, French.] The drake of the wild
duck.

Antony
Claps on his sea-wing, like a doating mallard,
Leaving the fight in height. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The birds that are most easy to be drawn are mallard,
shoveler, and goose. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Arm your hook with the line, and cut so much of a brown
mallard's feather as will make the wings. *Walton's Angler.*
MALLEABILITY. *n. f.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring
the hammer; quality of spreading under the hammer.
Supposing the nominal essence of gold to be a body of
such a peculiar colour and weight, with the malleability and
fusibility, the real essence is that constitution on which these
qualities and their union depend. *Locke.*
MALLEABLE. *adj.* [*malleable*, French; from *malleus*, Latin,
a hammer.] Capable of being spread by beating: this is a
quality possessed in the most eminent degree by gold, it be-
ing more ductile than any other metal; and is opposite to
friability or brittleness. *Quincy.*
Make it more strong for falls, though it come not to the
degree to be malleable. *Bacon.*

The beaten soldier proves most manful,
That like his sword endures the anvil;
And justly 's held more formidable,
The more his valour's malleable. *Hudibras*, p. ii.
If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to
pression without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and elas-
tick, returning to its figure with a force rising from the mu-
tual attraction of its parts: if the parts slide upon one an-
other, the body is malleable or soft. *Newton's Opticks.*
MALLEABleness. *n. f.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring
the hammer; malleability; ductility.
The bodies of most use that are sought for out of the
earth are the metals, which are distinguished from other bod-
ies by their weight, fusibility, and malleableness. *Locke.*
To *MALLEATE*. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Latin.] To hammer;
to forge or shape by the hammer.
He first found out the art of melting and malleating me-

MAM

tals, and making them useful for tools.
MALLET. *n. f.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A wooden hammer.
The vessel foddered up was warily struck with a wooden
mallet, and thereby compressed. *Boyle.*
Their left-hand does the calking iron guide,
The rattling *mallet* with the right they lift. *Dryden.*
MALLOWS. *n. f.* [*malva*, Latin; *melleus*, Saxon.]
The *malloes* has a fibrous root; the leaves are round or
angular: the flower consists of one leaf, is of the expanded
bell-shaped kind, and cut into five segments almost to the
bottom: from the centre rises a pyramidal tube, for the most
part loaded with many small threads or filaments: from the
centre of the flower-cup rises the point in the tube, which
becomes the fruit, and this is flat, round, and sometimes
pointed, wrapt, for the most part, within the flower-cup,
and divided into several cells so disposed round the axle, that
each little lodge appears most artificially jointed within the
corresponding striae or channels: the seed is often shaped like
a kidney: the species are fix, of which the first is found
wild, and used in medicine. *Miller.*

Shards or *malloes* for the pot,
That keep the loofen'd body found. *Dryden.*
MALMSEY. *n. f.*
1. A fort of grape. See *VINE*.
2. A kind of wine.
White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.
—Honey, and milk, and sugar, there is three.
—Nay then two treys; and if you grow too nice,
Metheglin, wort, and *malmsy*. *Shakespeare's*
MALT. *n. f.* [*meal*, Saxon; *mont*, Dutch.] Grain steeped
in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.
Beer hath *malt* first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards
boiled with the hop. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 308.
MALTDUST. *n. f.* [*malt* and *dust*.]
Malt-dust is an enricher of barren land, and a great im-
prover of barley. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
MALTFLOOR. *n. f.* [*malt* and *floor*.] A floor to dry malt.
Empty the corn from the cistern into the *malt-floor*. *Mort.*

To *MALT*. *v. n.*
1. To make malt.
2. To be made malt.
To house it green it will mow-burn, which will make it
malt worse. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
MAL'DRINK. *n. f.* [*malt* and *drink*.]
All *maldrinks* may be boiled into the consistence of a slimy
syrop. *Player on the Humours.*
MAL'THORSE. *n. f.* [*malt* and *horse*.] It seems to have been,
in *Shakespeare's* time, a term of reproach for a dull dolt.
You peasant swain, you whorson, you *malthorse* drudge.
Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

Mome, *malthorse*, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch. *Shak.*
MAL'TMAN. *n. f.* [from *mal't*.] One who makes malt.
MALTSTER. *n. f.* [from *mal't*.] One who makes malt.
Sir Arthur the *maltster*! how fine it will found! *Swift.*
Tom came home in the chariot by his lady's side; but
he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which the
died; and Tom is now a journeyman *maltster*. *Swift.*

MALVA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*malva*, Latin.] Relating to mallows.
MALVERSA'TION. *n. f.* [French.] Bad shifts; mean artifices;
wicked and fraudulent tricks.
MAM. *n. f.* [*mamma*, Latin: this word is said to be
found for the compellation of mother in all lan-
guages; and is therefore supposed to be the first syllables that
a child pronounces.] The fond word for mother.
Poor Cupid fobbing scarce could speak;
Indeed, *mamma*, I did not know ye:
Alas! how easy my mistake?

I took you for your likeness Cloe. *Prior.*
Little masters and misters are great impediments to servants;
the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales to
papa and *mamma*. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

MAMME'E tree. *n. f.*
The *mammee tree* hath a roseaceous flower, which consists
of several leaves placed in a circular order, from whose cup
arises the point, which afterwards becomes an almost spher-
ical fleshy fruit, containing two or three seeds inclosed in
hard rough shells. *Miller.*

MAM'IMER. *n. f.* [from *mam* or *mamma*.] A puppet, a figure
dressed up.
Kate; this is no world
To play with *mammets*, and to tilt with lips. *Shakespeare.*
MAM'MIFORM. *adj.* [*mammiforme*, French; *mamma* and *forma*,
Latin.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.
MAMMILLARY. *adj.* [*mammillaire*, Fr. *mammillaris*, Latin.]
Belonging to the paps or dugs.
MAM'MOCK. *n. f.* A large shapless piece.
The ice was broken into large *mammocks*. *Jamer's Voyage.*
To *MAM'MOCK*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to break;
to pull to pieces.
I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and he did so for
his teeth, and did tear it! Oh, I warrant, how he *mam-*
mocks it! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

MAM'MON. *n. f.* [Syriack.] Riches. *MAN.*

MAN

MAN. *n. f.* [man, mon, Saxon.]
1. Human being.
The king is but a *man* as I am; the violet smells to him
as it doth to me; the element shews to him as it doth to
me, all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakespeare.*
All the west bank of Nilus is possessed by an idolatrous,
man-eating nation. *Everwood on Languages.*

A creature of a more exalted kind
Was wanted yet, and then was *man* design'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*
Conscious of thought.
Nature in *man* capacious souls hath wrought,
And given them voice expressive of their thought;
In *man* the God descends, and joys to find
The narrow image of his greater mind. *Creesh's Monitus.*
A combination of the ideas of a certain figure, with the
powers of motion, and reasoning joined to substance, make
the ordinary idea of a *man*. *Locke.*

On human actions reason though you can,
It may be reason, but it is not *man*. *Pope's Epistles.*
2. Not a woman.
Bring forth *men* children only!
For thy undaunted metal should compose
Nothing but males. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
I had not so much of *man* in me,
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Every *man* child shall be circumcised. *Gen. xvii. 10.*
Ceneus, a woman once, and once a *man*,
But ending in the sex she first began. *Dryden's Æn.*
A long time since the custom began, among people of qua-
lity, to keep *men* cooks of the French nation. *Swift.*

3. Not a boy.
The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the *man* dreams but what the boy believ'd. *Dryden.*
4. A servant; an attendant; a dependant.
Now thanked be the great god Pan,
Which thus preserves my loved life,
Thank'd be I that keep a *man*,
Who ended hath this bloody strife:
For if my *man* must praise have,
What then must I that keep the knave? *Sidney, b. i.*
My brother's servants
Were then my fellows, now they are my *men*. *Shakespeare.*
Such gentlemen as are his majesty's own sworn servants
should be preferred to the charge of his majesty's ships;
choice being made of *men* of valour and capacity rather than
to employ other *men*. *Raleigh's Essays.*

I and my *man* will presently go ride
Far as the Cornish mount. *Cowley.*
5. A word of familiarity bordering on contempt.
You may partake of any thing we say:
We speak no treason, *man*. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

6. It is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, any
one.
This same young sober-blooded boy doth not love me, nor
a *man* cannot make him laugh. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
A *man* in an instant may discover the attention to be im-
possible. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
He is a good-natured *man*, and will give as much as a *man*
would desire. *Stillingfleet.*
By ten thousand of them a *man* shall not be able to ad-
vance one step in knowledge. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Our thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue,
nor be taken off from those they have once fixed on; but
run away with a *man*, in pursuit of those ideas they have in
view. *Locke.*

A *man* would expect to find some antiquities; but all they
have to shew of this nature is an old rostrum of a Roman
ship. *Addison.*
A *man* might make a pretty landscape of his own planta-
tion. *Addison.*

7. One of uncommon qualifications.
Manners maketh *man*. *William of Wickham.*
I dare do all that may become a *man*;
Who dares do more is none.
—What beast was't then
That made you break this enterprise to me?
When you durst do it, then you were a *man*;
And, to be more than what you were, you would
Be so much more the *man*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
He tript me behind, being down, insulted, rail'd,
And put upon him such a deal of *man*.
That worthied him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Will reckon he should not have been the *man* he is, had
not he broke windows, and knocked down constables, when
he was a young fellow. *Addison's Spect.* No. 105.

8. A human being qualified in any particular manner.
Thou art but a youth, and lie a *man* of war from his
youth. *1 Sam. xvii. 33.*
9. Individual.
In matters of equity between *man* and *man*, our Saviour

has taught us to put my neighbour in the place of myself,
and myself in the place of my neighbour. *Watts's Logic.*

10. Not a beast.
Thy face, bright Centaur, autumn's heats retain,
The softer season suiting to the *man*. *Creesh's Monitus.*
11. Wealthy or independant person: to this sense some refer
the following passage of *Shakespeare*, others to the sense next
foregoing.
There would this monster make a *man*; any strange beast
there makes a *man*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
What poor *man* would not carry a great burthen of gold
to be made a *man* for ever. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
12. When a person is not in his senses, we say, he is not his
own *man*. *Anst.*
13. A moveable piece at chess or draughts.
14. *MAN* of war. A ship of war.
A Flemish *man* of war lighted upon them, and overma-
stered them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To *MAN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furnish with men.
Your ships are not well *mann'd*;
Your mariners are multitudes, or reapers. *Shakespeare.*
A navy, to secure the seas, is *mann'd*. *Daniel's Civil War.*
And forces sent.
It hath been agreed, that either of them should send certain
ships to sea well *mann'd*, and apparelled to fight. *Hayward.*
Their ships go as long voyages as any, and are for their
burdens as well *mann'd*. *Raleigh's Essays.*
He had *mann'd* it with a great number of tall soldiers,
more than for the proportion of the castle. *Bacon.*
They *man* their boats, and all their young men arm.

The Venetians could set out thirty men of war, a hundred
gallics, and ten galeases; though I cannot conceive how they
could *man* a fleet of half the number. *Addison on Italy.*
Timoleon forced the Carthaginians out, though they had
mann'd out a fleet of two hundred men of war. *Arbutnot.*

2. To guard with men.
See, how the surly Warwick *mans* the wall. *Shakespeare.*
There stands the castle by yond tuft of trees,
Mann'd with three hundred men. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
The summons take of the fame trumpet's call,
To fall from one port, or *man* one publick wall. *Tate.*

3. To fortify; to strengthen.
Advise how war may be best upheld,
Mann'd by her two main nerves, iron and gold, *Milton.*
In all her equipage.
Theodosius having *mann'd* his soul with proper reflexions,
exerted himself in the best manner he could, to animate
his penitent. *Addison's Spect.* No. 164.

4. To tame a hawk.
Another way I have to *man* my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her. *Shakespeare.*

5. To attend; to serve; to wait on.
Thou whorson mandrake, thou art fitter to be worn in
my cap than to attend at my heels: I was never *mann'd* with
agate till now. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
They distill their husbands land
In decoctions, and are *mann'd*
With ten empyricks in their chamber,
Lying for the spirit of amber. *Benj. Johnson's Forest.*

6. To direct in hostility; to point; to aim. An obsolete word.
Man but a rush against Othello's breast,
And he retires. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
MAN'ACLES. *n. f.* [*manicles*, French, *manica* from *manus*,
Latin.] Chain for the hands; shackles.
For my fake wear this glove;
It is a *manacle* of love. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Thou
Must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With *manacles* along our street. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Such a person
Could fetch your brother from the *manacles*
Of the all-holding law. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
Doctrine unto fools is as fetters on the feet, and like *mana-*
cles on the right-hand. *Ecclus. xxi. 19.*
The bounds of the law good men count their ornament
and protection; others, their *manacles* and oppression.
King Charles.

To *MAN'ACLE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chain the hands;
to shackle.
We'll bait thy bears to death,
And *manacle* the bearward in their chains. *Shakespeare.*
I'll *manacle* thy neck and feet together. *Shakespeare.*
Is it thus you use this monarch, to *manacle* and shackle
him hand and foot. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To *MAN'AGE*. *v. a.* [*menager*, French.]
1. To conduct; to carry on.
The fathers had *manag'd* the charge of idolatry against the
heathens. *Stillingfleet.*
Tell

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and myself in the place of my neighbour. *Watts's Logic.*

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